

2021 JUL -1 PM 1:42



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## 2020 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Monticello

Public Water System Name

PWS # 0390003

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

## CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill, or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>text</u>	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill, or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
<input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations) <u>City Hall, Library, Post Office</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): <u>monticello.ms.gov</u>	

## CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Name

Title

Date

## SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

Email: [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

Jackson, MS 39215

**CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021**

# Town of Monticello 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CORRECTED COPY

## Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from two wells using water from the Miocene Series Formation Aquifer.

## Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed and it shows our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination.

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## How can I get involved?

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the first Monday of every month at 5:00 p.m. at Monticello Town Hall.

## Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

## Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of Monticello is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0390003 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 – 1.2 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in previous calendar year was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 100%.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not

provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence [hat addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	1.20	.6	1.82	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Flouride (Ppm)	4	4	.6	.6	1.2	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Contaminants		MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)		1.3	1.3	.1	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)		0	15	2	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HA A 5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Unit Descriptions					
Term	Definition				
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)				
ppb	ppb. parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)				

NA	N A: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

#### Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG is allowed to have a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

#### Important Drinking Water Definitions

MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Phillip Moore

Address: P. O. Box 822

Monticello, Ms, 39654

Phone: 601-455 4220

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Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.6	.6	1.2	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0167	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.001	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Undetected Contaminants

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<b>For more information please contact:</b>
---

Contact Name: Phillip Moore

Address: P. O. Box 822

Monticello, Ms 38654

Phone: 601-748-1916



# Town of Monticello, MS

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Welcome to Monticello  
*A River of Possibilities*

## Greetings from the Mayor



On behalf of the citizens of Monticello, I would like to welcome you to our town. Monticello has an iconic small-town feel, filled with charm, friendliness and southern hospitality. From our friendly citizens to fabulous gift shops and retail clothing stores, you will find everything you are looking for in Monticello, Mississippi. Monticello is truly, "A River of Possibilities"!

**Mayor Martha M Watts**

## TOWN HALL

Contact our Town Hall for citizen and visitor information.

[VIEW MORE](#)

## OUR PARKS

Learn more about planning your visit to our beautiful parks and recreation areas.

[LEARN MORE](#)

## FALL SPORTS REGISTRATIC

Register for Tackle Football, Flag Football and Youth Soccer.

[FALL SPORTS](#)

## RECENT NEWS

### 2020 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

TOWN OF MONTICELLO  
2020 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY  
DRINKING REPORT CAN BE FOUND AT CITY HALL, MONTICELLO POST OFFICE AND LIBRARY.

[Read Full Story](#)

### Household Hazardous Waste Day

Bring your old electronics, batteries, chemicals,

<https://www.monticello.ms.gov>

## CALENDAR

[VIEW FULL CALENDAR](#)

## FACEBOOK



Town of Monticello

[Like Page](#) 2.9K likes



Town of Monticello  
about a week ago

Mayor and Board of Aldermen  
swearing in at 4:00



Mayor Martha Watts  
Government Official ·  
1,054 Likes · June 24

**OPEN  
HOUSE at  
Town Hall  
Thursday,  
July 1**



# Town of Monticello MS

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## 2020 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

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Revisions

*Thu, 07/01/2021 - 00:00*

TOWN OF MONTICELLO 2020 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY DRINKING  
REPORT CAN BE FOUND AT CITY HALL, MONTICELLO POST OFFICE AND LIBRARY.

Town of Monticello  
202 Jefferson Street

Contact

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## Send Messages

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To view text message replies from your recipients, click the "Inbox" icon at the top of the page.

Federal law restricts sending of mobile text messages between 9PM and 8AM of recipient's local time. If you believe that the nature of your message does not fall under this restriction (e.g. emergency alert), please call our support to discuss it.

<b>Description *</b>	<input type="text"/>		
<b>Send Message via *</b>	Text Message(SMS & MMS)	Email	Facebook Page
<b>Message Type*</b>	One-Time Message to Distribution Lists or Dynamic Targets One-Time Message to Individuals Automated Message for New Subscribers Automated Recurring Message to Distribution Lists or Dynamic Targets		
<b>Report Manager</b>	<input type="text"/>		

[Compose Message](#)[Recent Messages](#) [Automated Messages](#) [Recallable Messages](#)

Report	Copy	Open Saved Draft	Delete	Send	Cancel	All	Search	Search
Description ▲▼	Report Manager ▲▼	Mobile ▲▼	Email ▲▼	Social	Failed ▲▼	Status	Create Date ▲▼	
WATER QUALITY REPORT		135	0	0	0	Reviewing	07/01/2021 12:54 PM	
Town Hall Closure		122	0	0	2	100% Sent	05/18/2021 09:47 AM	
PDS March 17		89	0	0	1	100% Sent	03/17/2021 01:01 PM	
Event reminder		2	0	0	0	100% Sent	03/15/2021 01:34 PM	

Display 
1

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The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

<b>For more information please contact:</b>
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MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
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